

Basil
Joseph S.M. Commercial Building (II)
AA-1820
32-34 Market Space
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland
Between 1885 and 1891
Private

The building at 32-34 Market Space was constructed between 1885 and 1891 by Joseph S.M. Basil, the owner of a general store and lumber business who maintained his shop at neighboring 28-30 Market Space (AA-1819). The narrow Italianate-style building replaced the western center unit of a four-part building known as Factor's Row that was erected in 1771 by Charles Wallace. Prominent owners and merchants occupying this portion of Factor's Row included Thomas Harwood, the family of John T. Barber, and J. Wesley Robinson. In October 1883, most of Factor's Row including 32-34 Market Space was destroyed by fire. Within a few years, after having rebuilt 28-30 Market Space, Joseph Basil oversaw construction of the new three-story brick building with commercial space on the first floor and two floors of residential housing at 32-34 Market Space. Basil, despite his commercial successes, was forced to sell all of his property when he defaulted on several mortgages. Throughout the twentieth century, under the ownership of just four families, the building has been home to Greenwald's Packing Corp., Gottlieb's Clothing Store for women, a men's clothing store known as Wilkens Inc., Britches Great Outdoors, and most recently, a silver jewelry store known as Blanca Flor.

The three-story building is set on a solid masonry foundation of brick (not visible) and is constructed of brick laid in six-course Flemish bond. Although painted, the brick reveals reconstruction of the openings with its random coursing on the upper two stories. The building has a narrow rectangular plan augmented by an original three-story ell. The sloping flat roof is not visible, framed by metal coping with a plain wood raking board. The ornate façade reflects the building's Italianate style influences. The storefront, an original feature that has been altered, projects slightly from the plane of the façade. Due to substantial alterations that included the removal of the interior second floor, the interior now provides an open commercial space with a two-story height and third-floor storage and office space.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1820

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Joseph S.M. ^{Dasil} Commercial Building (II) (preferred)

other Site of Factor's Row (western center unit)

2. Location

street and number 32-34 Market Space not for publication

city, town Annapolis vicinity

county Anne Arundel

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Diane C. White and William B. Clatanoff, Trustees

street and number 66 Franklin Street, Unit 401 telephone

city, town Annapolis state Maryland zip code 21401

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber 6561 folio 251

city, town Annapolis tax map 52A tax parcel 841 tax ID number 01433755

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☒ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other:

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<u>1</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<u> </u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u> </u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<u> </u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>1</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<u>0</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory 1

7. Description

Inventory No. AA-1820

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary Description

The three-story commercial building, originally containing domestic space on the upper floors, was constructed sometime between 1885 and 1891 by Joseph S.M. Basil at 32-34 Market Space. The building is set on a solid masonry foundation of brick (not visible) and is constructed of brick laid in six-course Flemish bond. Although painted, the brick reveals reconstruction of the openings with its random coursing on the upper two stories. The building has a narrow rectangular plan augmented by an original three-story ell. The sloping flat roof is not visible, framed by metal coping with a plain wood raking board. The ornate façade reflects the building's Italianate style influences. The storefront, an original feature that has been altered, projects slightly from the plane of the façade. Due to substantial alterations that included the removal of the interior second floor, the interior now provides an open commercial space with a two-story height and third-floor storage and office space.

Site Description

The building at 32-34 Market Space is set directly on the brick sidewalk overlooking Market Space and Market House Plaza. Head-on parking is located beyond the brick sidewalk in front of the commercial building. It is flanked to the northeast by the three-story brick building at 28-30 Market Space (AA-1819), which was constructed for Joseph S.M. Basil in 1884 following the destruction of Factor's Row (see AA-596) in 1883. The two-story commercial building at 36-38 Market Space (AA-1821) abuts the building on the southwest side. This building was constructed in 1884 for William Iglehart following the fire, and substantially enlarged at the rear and renovated on the façade in 1937. The rear of the property is reached via Schwarzer Alley, which is accessed from Cornhill Street. The northwestern end of the lot is paved with gravel and serves as private parking for the commercial store.

Detailed Description

The building at 32-34 Market Space rises three stories in height on a solid foundation that is not visible. The brick structure is constructed of five-course Flemish bond that has been painted, thus obscuring alterations to the fenestration on the façade. This includes the application and removal of a three-sided, canted oriel window on the second story. Piercing the center bay, the oriel had a shallow hipped roof and was pierced by double-hung window openings on all three sides. The Sanborn maps and historic photographs show the oriel was not original, rather added between 1891 and 1895. It was removed by 1903.¹

The first story of the commercial building has a recessed cant, single store arrangement. The slightly projecting storefront, which has been altered since originally constructed, is constructed of wood frame holding large panes of fixed glass. The expansive openings are framed at the sides by Tuscan pilasters with square-edged

¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1885, 1891, 1897, and 1903; Marion E. Warren and Mame Warren, *The Train's Done Been and Gone*, (Annapolis, Maryland: M.E. Warren, 1976), 34.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1820

Joseph S.M. Basil Commercial Building (II)
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

surrounds framing the interior edge and transom. Covered by a flat roof (material not visible), the projecting storefront has an ornate Italianate-style entablature composed of a wide plain frieze, molded architrave, and ogee-molded cornice. The center light of the three-part storefront, over the entry opening, holds a wood sign that reads "BLANC FLOR SILVER JEWELRY." It is illuminated by small spot lights of metal set to either side on the surrounds. The recessed entry has a poured concrete floor with canted storefront fixed show windows. The wide, single-leaf door has a wood frame supporting a single, fixed rectangular light. The replacement door is crowned by a single-light, fixed transom. The second and third stories are symmetrically fenestrated with three double-hung windows. The windows on the second story are elongated, while those on the third story are standard size. Each holds a 1/1 wood sash with torus-molded surrounds and soldier brick jack arches. The openings are completed by a narrow wood sill. The highly ornate Italianate-style entablature stretches the width of the façade. Constructed of wood, the entablature begins with a torus-shaped architrave with nebuly molding at the base. The frieze has sawn panels at the center, edged at the top by bolection molding. Dentil molding is set below the slightly projecting torus molding onto which the scrolled modillions rest. The fluted modillions are set in an alternating pattern of paired brackets to three modillions. The highly stylized brackets are scrolled with fluting, pierced bases with bolection molding, and sawn florets. The overhanging cornice is boxed, finished with small dentil molding and a cavetto profile.

The rear elevation of the building is covered in stucco, hiding the bonding of the brick structure. The sloping roof is covered in standing-seam metal and tar (composite material). Metal coping frames the rooftop. The original ell occupies the two easternmost bays of the northwest elevation; thus only the western end bay of the main block's rear elevation is visible. Because of the slope of the sight and an addition at the intersection of the main block and ell, only the two upper stories are visible. The elongated openings have 4/4, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The openings have narrow wood sills, cavetto-molded surrounds of wood, and hinges for shutters. The southwest wall of the ell is pierced by similar elongated window openings. Ghosting on the first story of the ell indicates the existing grouping of three openings was once joined by two window openings that have since been infilled with brick and covered with stucco. The existing openings hold 1/1, double-hung, wood sash, sharing a wood sill and square-edged mullions. They are secured by metal bars. The second story of the ell's southwest elevation has four 4/4, double-hung, wood-sash windows, each with wood sills, cavetto-molded surrounds, and hinges for shutters. The northwest wall of the ell is asymmetrically fenestrated. It is marked at the center by an exterior-end brick chimney with a square plan. A single-leaf entry opening is located in the easternmost bay of the first story. Sheltered by a shed roof with asphalt shingles, the entry holds a flush metal door with square-edged metal surround. The shed roof, finished with weatherboard siding on the upper gable end, is supported by a square wood post set on a wood deck. The window opening in the westernmost bay is set slightly higher than the first story, indicating it illuminates an interior stair. The small opening holds a 1/1, double-hung, wood-sash window with narrow molded surround, metal security bars, wood sill, and hinges for operable shutters. Set directly above on the second story is an elongated 4/4, double-hung, wood-sash window with wood sill, cavetto-molded surround, and hinges for shutters.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1820

Joseph S.M. Basil Commercial Building (II)
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

The one-story addition between the main block and ell was added sometime between 1908 and 1913. The addition, set largely below-grade, has a sloping roof set on a concrete-block structure. By 1921, the addition was pierced by two skylights, which are no longer extant. This addition is not accessible from the exterior; no interior access was noted at the time of the survey.

Interior Description

The interior of the commercial space, due to alterations undertaken in 1993, consists of just two floors. The first floor is an open commercial space, rising two stories in height because of the removal of the second story. The floor is now covered in brick laid in a stretcher-bond pattern. The walls, partially covered in drywall, have a nine-inch baseboard with quadrant bead at the base and bolection-molded cap. The drywall rises to the height of the non-existent second floor, allowing for merchandise to be displayed. The exposed walls above are six-course American-bond brick on the side elevations and five-course Flemish-bond brick on the façade. The supporting structural system is exposed, with king trusses of square hewn logs sustained by a large metal I-beam that runs the depth of the building. The HVAC is exposed, with florescent and spot lighting hanging from the ceiling. Built-in shelving and cabinets of beaded boards with flush plywood panels have been added along the side and rear walls. A display case is located at the center of the space, with a counter along the northeast wall at the rear. A storage closet (possibly access to the one-story addition) is located at the center of the southeast wall. It has a stylized door of wood with beaded board panels set between wire mesh. The office for the commercial business is reached by a single-leaf wood door located in the west corner. The flush wood door has three-inch mitered wood surrounds. The entry opening in the north corner of the first floor provides access to a storage room. The second-floor window openings, fully visible from the first floor, have stepped square-edged surrounds of wood with an interior torus molding. The lintels abut the ceiling. The sills are not visible as wooden shelves with knee brackets have been added to the aprons of the openings. The exposed second-floor windows on the northwest elevation of the main block and those along the southwest elevation of the ell each have four-inch square-edged surrounds with tapered aprons under the narrow wood sills.

The third floor of the building includes two large rooms in the main block and two small rooms in the ell, with a wide hall extending from the stair in the north corner of the ell to the main block. The detailing around the openings, flooring, and baseboards indicate this configuration is original. However, the quarter-turn stair has been replaced. There is no ghosting however to suggest the stair was in a different location or its original configuration. The quarter-turn stair in the north corner of the ell has replacement risers and treads of wood. The original wall stringer with an ogee-molded cap is present, abutting a replacement square-edged baseboard framing the landing.

The floors are three-inch wide pine, which are five-and-a-half inches wide around the fireplace openings in the two rooms of the main block. The single-leaf entry openings, holding two- and four-paneled wood doors, have operable hopper transoms of one light (some painted). The four-inch wide surrounds have torus moldings on the

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1820

Joseph S.M. Basil Commercial Building (II)
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 4

outer and inner edges with reeded and concave pilaster casings. The walls and ceilings are covered in plaster with a stucco finish. The narrow projecting chimney breast on the southwest wall of the main block's south room is finished with a three-foot high mantel. The wood mantel, which is not high style but indicative of the period for fireplaces on upper stories, has chamfered Tuscan pilasters set on plinths. The curving shelf has bolection molding, projecting about two inches from the mantel. The opening has been infilled with bricks and covered with wood. The projecting chimney breast of the north room in the main block is wider than that in the south room. The opening has been infilled with brick and covered with plaster. Ghosting of the mantel (which is no longer extant) shows it stood about three feet in height with a two-inch overhanging shelf. The window openings on the southeast wall (façade overlooking Market Space) have torus-molded surrounds with reeded and concave pilaster casings. The sills of the openings are finished with three-and-a-half-inch square-edged aprons. Hardware is present for interior shutters. Save the hardware for the shutters, the surrounds, sills, and aprons of the window openings in the main block and ell are consistent. Closet space has been created in the western corner of the south room and the eastern corner of the north room. The building's mechanical equipment has been installed in the north room of the ell. This room has therefore been divided by an interior wall with a flush metal door to the hall of the ell.

8. Significance

Inventory No. AA-1820

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

Specific dates 1885-1891 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates 1885-1891

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register ☐ Maryland Register ☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The building at 32-34 Market Space was constructed between 1885 and 1891 by Joseph S.M. Basil, the owner of a general store and lumber business who maintained his shop at neighboring 28-30 Market Space. The narrow Italianate-style building replaced the western center unit of a four-part building known as Factor's Row that was erected in 1771 by Charles Wallace. Prominent owners and merchants occupying this portion of Factor's Row included Thomas Harwood, the family of John T. Barber, and J. Wesley Robinson. In October 1883, most of Factor's Row including 32-34 Market Space was destroyed by fire. Within a few years, after having rebuilt 28-30 Market Space, Joseph Basil oversaw construction of the new three-story brick building with commercial space on the first floor and two floors of residential housing at 32-34 Market Space. Basil, despite his commercial successes, was forced to sell all of his property when he defaulted on several mortgages. Throughout the twentieth century, under the ownership of just four families, the building has been home to Greenwald's Packing Corp., Gottlieb's Clothing Store for women, a men's clothing store known as Wilkens Inc., Britches Great Outdoors, and most recently, a silver jewelry store known as Blanca Flor.

HISTORY

Governor Nicholson's Garden Lot

The property on which 32-34 Market Space stands was set aside by the Maryland General Assembly specifically for Governor Francis Nicholson in 1696. Francis Nicholson, born in Yorkshire, England, in 1655, was a British military officer who served as lieutenant-governor (1687-1689) of New York and, following his return from England, was governor (1689-1690). Nicholson was then appointed as lieutenant-governor of Virginia (1690) and later served as the colonial governor of Maryland (1694-1698) and Virginia (1698-1705). While in Virginia, he was instrumental in the creation of the College of William and Mary, serving as one of the original trustees. Additionally, he oversaw the relocation of the capital from Jamestown to Williamsburg. During his short tenure in Maryland, Nicholson was largely responsible for the relocation of the state capital from St. Mary's to Annapolis. He was also greatly involved in the design of Annapolis, hiring "surveyor Richard Beard to create a complex plan for the new capital, breaking from the traditional pattern of town

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1820

Joseph S.M. Basil Commercial Building (II)
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

development in the Chesapeake.”² The design, largely realized by the actions of the General Assembly, included a large tract of land at the approximate center of the capital city for Nicholson’s own personal use. The *Act for Keeping Good Rules and Orders in the Porte of Annapolis* described Nicholson’s request for the property:

...and whereas his s^d Excell^{cy} the Governo^r hath requested to have a Certain parcel of Land in the publick pasture according to the Demencons [*sic*] thereof mentioned and layd down in the Platt of the Town for planting and makeing a Garden Vineard or Somerhouse or other use Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that it shall and may be Lawfull for the said Commissioners and Trustees to lay out and allot to his Excellency the said parcel of Lane of the said Town Pasture which shall be to his Ex^{cy} and his heirs and Assignees forever in fee simple the said Com^{rs} keeping a Record of the bounds thereof...being drawn up and presented by Richard Beard Gentleman by order and Directions of his Excellency....³

Despite his departure from Maryland in 1698 to serve as governor of Virginia, Nicholson retained ownership of his Annapolis property. One of the few notations by surveyor James Stoddert on his plan for the City of Annapolis records the large tract extending eastward from the proposed site of the statehouse was specifically set aside for Governor Nicholson. Although Nicholson had specifically noted his intent to use the land as a garden, vineyard, and site of a summer house, the land’s actual use is not known for certain. In 1718, when James Stoddert resurveyed Annapolis, the Governor’s Garden Lot was in the hands of Thomas Bordley, who would later serve as Attorney General of Maryland. Bordley had claimed ownership in 1704 as a result of Nicholson’s departure and the destruction, or loss, of Annapolis land records. The notebook of James Stoddert documents his resurvey of the Nicholson’s Garden Lot, which was denoted as “Ground formerly surveyed for Governor Nicholson claimed and in possession of Mr. Bordley.” Bordley’s use of the property is also not clearly documented; it is believed the land was vacant during his tenure as owner.

In March 1770, more than fifty years after his father had claimed the land, John Beale Bordley sold a 5-1/2-acre portion of the property to Charles Wallace (1727-1812). Wallace, an entrepreneur and rising member of the business community (staymaker, tavern keeper, merchant, and politician), clearly envisioned a mercantile district or corridor that would connect the political center of town to the commercial core at the head of the dock. Accordingly, he developed the area into a mixed residential and commercial community for shopkeepers, maritime tradesmen, artisans, and craftsmen. The plan began with the platting of Cornhill Street and Fleet Street, both of which traveled from State Circle to Market Space. The individual lots fronting the two new

² Marcia M. Miller and Orlando Ridout V, editors. *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*, (Crownsville, Maryland: Maryland Historical Trust, 1998), 9.

³ See “Acts of the General Assembly hitherto unpublished 1694-1698, 1711-1729,” Acts of October 1723, chapter 26, volume 38, pages 334-336 (Liber LL, Folio 4).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1820

Joseph S.M. Basil Commercial Building (II)
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

streets were leased; the detailed agreements required tenants to develop the property with residences, stores, taverns, livery stables, and other commercial enterprises. As a source of income for his business, Wallace served as builder, or "undertaker" of the State House, although he failed to complete the work on the present edifice.

As another means of encouraging development, especially along the head of the dock, Wallace subdivided the property fronting Market Space and sold each parcel individually on March 20, 1771. The property at what is today 32-34 Market Space, along with the western center unit of the building, was sold by Charles Wallace to Thomas Harwood for £75 sterling. The other sections of the building were also each sold for £75 sterling. The property was described as "being in breadth twenty eight feet and in depth ninety six feet and beginning at the Center of the first Partition wall of the end of Joshua Johnson's first line and running with the exterior part of the Front all of the same building twenty eight feet to the center of the Second partition wall in the same building..." The corresponding deeds to neighbors Joshua Johnson, Isaac McHard, and John Davidson described the property as containing a "new building now erecting at the head of the Dock..."⁴

This land record, one of four deeds that divided the property now designated as 26-38 Market Space, provides a detailed description of the property being conveyed and documents the construction of a building at the time of the 1771 transactions. The building, marked by gable end walls, was a brick structure standing three stories in height. The imposing building dominated the market space with its four equally spaced sections, each three bays wide and five bays deep with a central entry opening on the first story of the façade. The building is clearly noted on Edward Sachse's *Bird's Eye View of Annapolis*, from circa 1858. This highly detailed print, although completed nearly 87 years after the building was erected, shows the complex roof form, where "the end units turned their roofs at a right angle to the longitudinal slopes of the middle units, and had classically proportioned pediments facing the water."⁵ The central entry openings appear to be framed in classically inspired surrounds. Two large chimneys of brick rise from the rear of the two end units, while smaller chimney stacks project from the center of the two middle units.

Construction of this imposing four-part building, based on the deeds, is therefore known to have begun in 1771. Joshua Johnson, who was in London in May 1771, wrote to Charles Wallace inquiring about "how the House Building &ca goes on and what progress you have made on the Wharf..."⁶ The building appears not to have been completed, as Johnson writes in 1774 "you tell me that the house eclipse even chase's (now Lloyd's); pray tell me whether or not it is agreeable to Anderson's plan or Noake's [*sic*]."⁷ Both men mentioned by Johnson were prominent architect/builders working in Annapolis at the time; Joseph Horatio Anderson's surviving work

⁴ See Provincial Court Records, volume 726, Liber IB 3, Folios, 4, 11, and 13 (20 March 1771).

⁵ Miller and Ridout, 71.

⁶ Edward Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit: The Annapolis Merchants in the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805*, (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975), 55.

⁷ Miller and Ridout, 70.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1820

Joseph S.M. Basil Commercial Building (II)
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

includes the State House (AA-685) and William Noke was responsible for the Chase-Lloyd House (AA-628). In *Architecture in Annapolis*, architectural historians Marcia Miller and Orlando Ridout V have applied a construction date of "c. 1771-75," although only a fragment survives today at 26 Market Space.⁸

Wallace strategically located his building on the section of land closest to the docks and fronting the future site of the city market. The building, known collectively as Factor's Row, was one of the first constructed on the undeveloped tract. The site was undoubtedly selected not only for its proximity to the docks and its general prominence, but also as encouragement for others to build in the vicinity, especially on Wallace's land. The firm of Wallace, Davidson and Johnson maintained their offices in the eastern end unit at 26 Market Space (commonly known as the Wallace, Davidson and Johnson Building); Johnson owned the section of the building at what is now 36-38 Market Space. Isaac McHard purchased 28-30 Market Space, which was the eastern center unit. Thomas Harwood owned the western center unit, corresponding with 32-34 Market Space.

Thomas Harwood, born in April 1743 to Captain Richard and Ann Harwood, was a prominent merchant in the City of Annapolis who advertised continuously in the *Maryland Gazette* from 1768 to 1773. In *In Pursuit of Profit*, historian Edward Papenfuse documents that James Russell and sometimes Joshua Johnson while both in London were purchasing goods on behalf of Harwood and arranging for them to be shipped to Annapolis.⁹ Beginning in 1768, Harwood became the first Treasurer of the Western Shore under the Council of Safety. Papenfuse suggests that, as treasurer, Harwood "probably was able to make more judicious investments in public securities than most men."¹⁰ During the American Revolution (1775-1781), he served as Continental Receiver General for Maryland under the Articles of the Confederation. He was sheriff of the City of Annapolis in 1783 and Commissioner of Loans in 1791, and was very instrumental in the management of a lottery to raise needed funds for the completion of St. Anne's Episcopal Church (AA-399) in 1790.¹¹ The 1783 tax list for the Annapolis Hundred, which reflects the stark depreciation in property values in the City of Annapolis during this period of economic depression, notes Thomas Harwood as the twenty-first wealthiest man in Annapolis, with an assessed wealth of £947.13.4. Many of the most prosperous men were lawyers or merchants like Harwood; Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who was first on the list with £3,259, was a gentlemen planter.¹² The tax list notes that Harwood owned one lot totaling one-quarter of an acre and four slaves. This assessment, however, does not correspond with 28-30 or 32-34 Market Space as he had not yet purchased the former and had already sold the latter.¹³

⁸ Miller and Ridout, 70.

⁹ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 51 and 56.

¹⁰ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 141.

¹¹ Ginger Doyel, *Gone to Market: The Annapolis Market House, 1698-2005*, (Annapolis, Maryland: The City of Annapolis, 2005), 18.

¹² Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 263.

¹³ Harwood died in 1804, three years after purchasing the Peggy Stewart House at 207 Hanover Street (AA-724).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1820

Joseph S.M. Basil Commercial Building (II)
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

In 1780, Harwood sold the building at 32-34 Market Space to Joseph Eastman and Lewis Neth. Eastman, born in England, and Neth, who was born in Germany, were partners in the mercantile trade for a short time in the early 1780s. It was during this period that they owned and maintained a store in Factor's Row. Their enterprises were short-lived and the partners sold the property just two years later to Joseph Williams for £1,500.

An astute merchant and businessman, Joseph Williams had begun his mercantile career as a partner in the Thomas Charles Williams Company, which was involved in the Annapolis Tea Party and burning of the *Peggy Stewart* in October 1774. The company maintained offices at 20-22 Market Space (AA-595), which was owned by Joseph William's uncle, Thomas C. Williams, and subsequently by his brother, James Williams.¹⁴

In July 1784, Joseph Williams was one of eight property owners who collectively conveyed 1.43 acres of land at the head of the dock for use as a market house. This was to be the fifth site for the city's sixth market house. The "gentlemen" received "the Sum of five Shillings sterling to them in hand paid by the said Mayor Recorder Aldermen and Common council of the City of Annapolis the Receipt wherof [*sic*] is hereby Acknowledged have granted bargained sold aliened enforssed [*sic*] released and confirmed by those Presents..." It was described as:

...all that portion or parcel of Ground lying and being in the City of Annapolis at the head of the Dock Beginning at a Post Standing at the North East Corner of Mr. James Williams's House [22 Market Space] and running South forty Degrees West three Hundred and Ninety two feet & a half foot till it intersects the line of Church Street [now Main Street] on the south West Side of the Dock, then or with said Street South seventy five and a Quarter Degrees East two hundred and nineteen feet To a Post Then North forty Degrees East three hundred and Nineteen feet to a Post Thence with a Straight line to the beginning...¹⁵

The relocation of the market house within such close proximity to Williams's property would have served the merchant well. As historian Edward Papenfuse points out in *In Pursuit of Profit* that "at the same time [the market house was being constructed], land prices for privately held property on the dock jumped astronomically, although the owners preferred developmental leasing to outright sale."¹⁶ Papenfuse describes the atmosphere of the dock after the American Revolution:

...merchants and other townspeople worked together to build better facilities for trade. In an area that had been the marshy site of a decaying shipbuilding industry and a few taverns and inns,

¹⁴ For a more detailed summary of this history of this event and the building associated with it, see 20-22 Market Space (AA-595). Thomas Williams devised one-half interest to Joseph and James Williams. Upon the death of Joseph Williams, James Williams obtained full title.

¹⁵ General Court Deeds, Liber TDG 1, Folio 314 (28 July 1784) (also see NH 1, 428).

¹⁶ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 154.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1820

Joseph S.M. Basil Commercial Building (II)
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

respectable stores and substantial private wharfs arose, in addition to the public docks. These developments testify to the town's enthusiasm and hopes for the future, but it was not long before signs of overcommitment [*sic*] became painfully apparent.¹⁷

The prosperity that Annapolitans had come to enjoy began to diminish by 1786 as "taxes were high, money was in short supply, and the market was glutted with goods."¹⁸ By the early 1790s, when the "era of business expansion had ended," the loss of this economic prosperity had so greatly affect property owners that they "had difficulty in leasing, while those who did lease often were unable to collect or were forced to reduce rents."¹⁹ The opulence of the city was further threatened by the rapid expansion of the City of Baltimore, which had become the primary port in Maryland. These factors all prompted the discussion of relocating the state government from Annapolis to Baltimore, but high-ranking members of society and local officials were able to thwart the threats.

With the 1790 death of Joseph Williams, James Williams inherited all of his brother's property in the City of Annapolis, including 32-34 Market Space and half interest in 20-22 Market Space. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax records James Williams's landholdings in more detail, documenting he owned property in Annapolis and the Middle Neck Hundred. His Annapolis property was located on the dock and on nearby Fleet Street, as well as including lots with no specified street. Improvements on the dock included two two-story buildings of wood frame and a three-story brick building. The brick dwelling house (30 feet by 30 feet) was augmented by a brick kitchen that stood one story in height. The property, which was 2,700 square feet, was valued at \$1,000. Another property, described as "on the Dock," included an old two-story frame dwelling (80 feet by 25 feet), a two-story frame kitchen, frame stable, frame milk house, and frame smoke house. This lot, assessed for only \$500, included 8,000 square feet. A smaller lot of 2,400 square feet "fronting the dock" included a two-story frame dwelling (30 feet by 30 feet). It was valued at \$100.25. Tenants were noted for the Fleet Street property, the three lots with no specified street, and the two acres in the Middle Neck Hundred, indicting this was income-producing property that Williams leased. He maintained personal use of the dock property.²⁰ The census documents that Williams had eleven slaves in 1800 and, in 1810, had seven slaves.

Despite the economic changes in Annapolis, Williams's enterprises improved, greatly increasing his wealth. James Williams died on April 18, 1818, although by 1816 his property was listed as the "estate of James Williams" in the tax assessment.²¹ The valuation included six lots, all improved by houses. The assessed value of \$6,400 was notably higher than the assessments of many Annapolitans, indicating his real and personal property was plentiful.

¹⁷ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 154.

¹⁸ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 154.

¹⁹ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 155-156.

²⁰ Federal Direct Tax, 1798 (James Williams, Folio 19 and 20).

²¹ Williams's exact date of death is noted in Chancery Case 129: 535 (20 September 1825).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1820

Joseph S.M. Basil Commercial Building (II)
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

James Williams's nephew, also known as James Williams, together with Lewis Neth Jr., petitioned the court in 1825 to sell the property of Williams (Sr.) in order to "pay the Legacies as Soon as Possible without sacrificing the Property" as it was stated in his will.²² As the resulting Chancery Court stated, Williams was in "Possess[ion] of Considerable real and Personal Estate."²³ Among the items devised by the exceedingly generous Williams were £600 sterling to his many siblings in England, over \$6,000 to various family members and his housekeeper, and property in Baltimore County where his sister lived. Additionally, he freed all of his slaves, noting each by name and providing a financial allotment. He also provided \$100 "in Indian Meal, Tea and Sugar for the use of poor old widow woman of the city of Annapolis the first winter after my decease."²⁴ Nephew James Williams of Philadelphia was the primary beneficiary of the estate, and together with "my cosen [*sic*] John Gruyer and my friend Lewis Neth Junior," was to sell as much of the real estate to pay the legacies detailed in the will. Although Williams died in 1818, the dispersal of the real estate was not ordered in a timely fashion. On September 12, 1825, Chancellor Theodorick Bland ruled that the real estate of the late James Williams should to be sold. Lewis Neth, Jr. was appointed trustee and charged with selling the property, most of which had already been dispersed. This included "the Brick House on the Dock square formerly belonging to and occupied by James Mackubin Esq^r," which was sold to Walter Cross in June 1821 for \$1,998. This was the property at 24 Market Space. Additionally, Cross purchased "the lot adjoining the above last mentioned house for 302 Dollars." Thomas R. Cross received "the house formerly occupied by James Williams in his life time for 1700 Dollars."²⁵ This was the property now designated as 12-18 Market Space. Additionally, in 1827, Neth completed the sale of the "estate forming part of the row of Dock buildings fronting the market House," which was 32-34 Market Space. His holdings also included the property at 24 Market Space (AA-2397), which James Williams had purchased in 1813. Thus, at the time of his death, James Williams owned all of the property located at what is today 12-24 Market Space and 32-34 Market Space.

Ironically, as if aware of the building's ultimate destiny, the trustees had applied for an insurance policy with the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company in 1825. The policy stated the building, described as "one three story brick house, being one of four in a row opposite to the Market house in Annapolis, and fronting on the dock" was "to be occupied as a grocery and Dry good store underneath, and as a lodging above. And now occupied by Mr. Fred^k Shaffer Littig."²⁶ Local merchants and businessmen Lewis Neth, Jr. and James Williams (II) insured the property for the "sum of Three Thousand dollars" for the term of one year.²⁷

²² James Williams Last Will and Testament, Exhibit I, Chancery Case 129: 536-538 (20 September 1825).

²³ Chancery Case 129: 535 (20 September 1825).

²⁴ James Williams Last Will and Testament, Exhibit I, Chancery Case 129: 536-538 (20 September 1825).

²⁵ Chancery Case 129: 541 (20 September 1825).

²⁶ Littig married Harriet Williams Pitt in February 1820.

²⁷ Baltimore Fire Insurance Company, Policy 2953 (1825), See Chancery Papers 12373 at the Maryland State Archives.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1820

Joseph S.M. Basil Commercial Building (II)
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 8

Although the sale of much of James Williams's property was disputed and many of the sales voided, the conveyance of 32-34 Market Space was never questioned. It had been sold by Lewis Neth, Jr. on behalf of the estate to John T. Barber in 1827 for \$2,500. This deed supported Littig's occupancy of the house over the store.

Ownership was disputed, however, years later by John (Jr.) and George Barber following the death of their father about 1835. As a result, all landholdings of John T. Barber (Sr.) were divided equally between the brothers. This included houses and lots on Prince George Street and Carroll's Alley (now Pinkney Street), improved property on the south side of Church Street (now Main Street) which was occupied by Gideon White, Esq., and "the house and lot on Market Space in front of Dock in the city of Annapolis annexed to the houses and lots of James Iglehart and Adam and John Miller, wherein the said John T. Barber now resides...." As a result, the Market Space property was sold to William Reaney of Baltimore City in 1836. This sale, totaling \$8,000, also included a "farm lying near Annapolis." Twelve years later, in November 1848, John T. Barber (Jr.), more commonly known as John T. Barber of John, repurchased the property from Reaney. He was charged with one house and lot on Market Space, valued at \$2,500 in 1860. The Barber family retained ownership until 1864 when the heirs sold it to J. Wesley Robinson in two separate transactions.

Born in 1824, John Wesley Robinson was a carpenter by trade. The 1870 census records he lived with his wife, Ellen, and their two children at 32-34 Market Space. Robinson's real property was appraised at \$4,100 and his personal property was valued at \$1,500.²⁸ In 1874, the property was sold to Harwood Iglehart, a wealthy neighbor who maintained ownership of the building in Factor's Row for only a few months. It was purchased by Joseph S.M. Basil, who in 1864 had bought the adjoining portion of Factor's Row at 28-30 Market Space. The real estate venture appears to have been purely a financial investment for Iglehart, who had paid \$1,150 for the property in August 1874 and sold it for \$3,020 in October of the same year.

Born in 1833, Joseph S.M. Basil was a very successful lumber and hardware merchant in Annapolis, maintaining a hardware and lumber store on Main Street, rental property on Fleet Street and Cornhill Street, and a brick house on Prince George Street. He also owned 24 Market Space. The 1880 census records that Basil was living on the upper floors of the building at 28-30 Market Space together with his wife and six children. Although the addresses noted in the census do not correspond to the numbers used today, it appears that the building at 32-34 Market Space was leased to Frederick Hyde and his large family. Hyde, born in 1838, was a plumber.

²⁸ The August 1874 deed of sale notes the Robinsons were residents of the District of Columbia; the 1880 census records they were living on Prince George Street in Annapolis.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1820

Joseph S.M. Basil Commercial Building (II)
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 9

Building History

On the morning of October 22, 1883, the explosion of a coal oil lamp sparked eruptions that resulted in the loss of "ten houses and nine store rooms," and, unfortunately, the deaths of two residents at 26 Market Space. A short article in the *Washington Post* stated that "the naval academy steam engine manned by sailors under Chief L.J.M. Boyd, rendered effective service," with the estimated losses about \$55,000.²⁹ This devastating fire nearly destroyed the building constructed by Charles Wallace in 1771 on Market Space. While the eastern end unit of Factors' Row at 26 Market Space was partially intact, standing as the only remnant of the historically and architecturally significant 1771 building, all of the sections at 28-38 Market Space were destroyed by the blaze. Undeterred by the devastation, however, Joseph Basil oversaw the construction of a new building on his property almost immediately. According to the Sanborn maps, the property at 28-30 Market Space was improved by 1885, thus providing a construction date of 1884. The Sanborn map for 1885 documents the new building, like its predecessor, rose three stories in height and was constructed of brick. The form of the building closely matched that of the eastern center unit of Wallace's 1771 building. However, because Basil owned both 28-30 and 32-34 Market Space, the new building was wider and extended almost from 28 to 32 Market Space. Commercial space on the first floor was provided for the grocery store of Joseph Basil, with residential space on the upper stories. With the new larger building at 28-30 Market Space completed, Basil focused his attention on the construction of the new building at 32-34 Market Space. Sanborn maps from 1885 and 1891 document the building's construction sometime during this six-year span. The new building was a narrow, three-story brick structure, which reflected the Italianate style fashionable at the time.

With the completion of the two new buildings Basil's real estate holdings were appraised at \$37,819. His other holdings included stock in trade: wood and coal valued at \$2,000 and groceries assessed at \$500. Basil's personal holdings were valued at \$8,698. The lumber store, which included a thriving coal business, was operated in partnership with David O. Partett, while the grocery store at 28-30 Market Space was a family business, which was later managed by Joseph S.M. Basil, Jr.

The Sanborn maps record that the new building at 32-34 Market Space was used to sell "notions" in 1891 and, by 1897, was a shoe store. The 1891 map shows the building's deep rectangular form with a three-story ell on the rear. By 1897, this ell is denoted as two stories and includes residential space. A one-story addition was constructed on the northeast rear elevation of the ell. An historic photograph dating from 1891-1895 of Market Space shows the Italianate-style building rising three stories in height. The narrow building extended three bays in width with a commercial storefront on the first story. The window openings on the second and third stories were finished with projecting boxed cornices. The second story was marked at the center by a three-sided, canted oriel window of wood frame. Covered by what appears to be a shallow hipped or flat roof, the oriel was pierced on three sides by elongated double-hung windows. The slightly overhanging entablature was finished

²⁹ "Fatal Fire at Annapolis," *Washington Post*, 23 October 1883, 1.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1820

Joseph S.M. Basil Commercial Building (II)
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 10

with applied ornamentation along the frieze and an ogee-molded cornice. Recessed panels marked the spandrels under the windows.³⁰ The Sanborn maps, supported by historic photographs, document the oriel and projecting boxed cornices over the window openings had been removed by 1903.³¹

Unfortunately, Joseph Basil was overextended and the rebuilding of 28-30 and 32-34 Market Space may have affected him financially as it had several of his immediate neighbors. Basil was forced to place all of his property, both personal and real, into a trust that was managed by James M. Munroe. As trustee, Munroe was charged with overseeing the collection of rents, repairing of the buildings, and, as necessary, selling property. Deed records show that most of Basil's property had been sold by the summer of 1898. A disgraced Joseph Basil died in Baltimore County one year later.

Amelia G. Pinkney purchased the Italianate-style dwelling at 32-34 Market Space from Munroe in May 1898. She bought the property for \$2,005. Amelia Grason Pinkney, born in 1837 in Massachusetts, was the daughter of Dr. Ninian Pinkney, Jr., who was a surgeon in the United States Navy. Having purchased the Market Space property purely for investment purposes, Pinkney resided at 75 Duke of Gloucester Street with her adopted daughter, Hellna L. Camp, and nurse. Camp was born in 1894 in the District of Columbia. Additionally, at the time of the census, three members of the Dutton family were visiting. The census indicates Pinkney owned the house in which she lived, while the property at 32-34 Market Space was leased as a clothing and shoe store. Despite the income provided from the lease, Pinkney was unable to pay the mortgage held by Margaret E. Gadd. Therefore, in June 1918, the commercial building was offered at public sale by attorney Ridgely P. Melvin. It was purchase by Joseph W. Trautwein for \$5,625.

Joseph William Trautwein, the son of George and Annie Trautwein, was born in Baltimore in 1864. A prominent merchant, Trautwein established a ship chandlery and hardware store in 1879 at 136 Dock Street (AA-457). The business grew, "selling everything from groceries to gasoline," and relocated to the larger store at 28-30 Market Space that he purchased in 1917.³² He lived with his family at 99 Market Street (AA-1639), which was erected between 1864 and 1876 for Jackson Brewer. During their ten-year tenure as owners, the Trautweins infilled the narrow space between the southwest elevation of the ell and the northeast elevation of the abutting building at 36-38 Market Space. This addition was largely below-grade and included skylights to illuminate the spaces below. The building was leased as a grocery store, which was listed in the city directory as "Greenwald's Packing Corp." Possibly, in anticipation of the financial difficulties they would encounter within the next few years, the Trautweins sold the building at 32-34 Market Space in 1928. The deed of sale described the property as "improved by a double store building now designated as 32-34 Market Space."

³⁰ Doyel, 53; Warren, 34.

³¹ Doyel, 73.

³² The property is not noted in the 1928-1929 City Directory.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1820

Joseph S.M. Basil Commercial Building (II)
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 11

Under the ownership of Jack and Ray Gottlieb, the building became Gottlieb's Clothing Store, which catered to women fashions. Jack Gottlieb was born in Russia in 1892, immigrating to the United States in 1912. His wife, Ray (also seen as Rae) Reichel, was born in New York about 1895. The census records that the Gottliebs lived in the upper two floors of the building at 32-34 Market Space during their first years as owners. The couple raised one son, Dr. Stanley G. Gottlieb, who was born in 1922. With the death of Ray Gottlieb in Baltimore in 1952, Jack Gottlieb married Celia Frank, who was the widow of Fred Frank. About this time, the Gottlieb Clothing Store seems to have been replaced by Wilkens Inc., which was a clothing store for men. After forty-one years of ownership, the Gottlieb family sold 32-34 Market Space in May 1969 to F.L. Price and John Pool, who had formed Congressional Enterprises. The partners transferred ownership on the same day to William B. and Rebecca M. Clatanoff.

William Clatanoff was born in 1915 in Nebraska. At the time of his enlistment for service in World War II (1941-1945), he was living in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. His enlistment card, dated January 3, 1945, indicates Clatanoff was a graduate of high school and was working as a retail manager.³³ The social security index documents Clatanoff's death in Annapolis in 1999. His family, however, continues to own the building at 32-34 Market Space, which they used as rental property. From about 1952 until September 1978, the building was occupied by Wilkins Inc. After a few years, Britches Great Outdoors, which was based in Alexandria, Virginia, moved into the building. This required new signage, the application of an awning, and changes to the interior commercial space. Much of this work was done in 1993 by Hardy Building Corp of Virginia Beach, Virginia, to the designs of architect Fisher Gordon of Washington, D.C. Most significant was the removal of the second floor to create "double height first floor," the relocation of the existing stair and restrooms, and the reconfiguration of the partition walls on the first floor.³⁴ In April 1998, Blanca Flor became the sole tenant of 32-34 Market Space. Owned by Donna DeGracia, Blanca Flor is a retail silver jewelry and gift shop.

³³ National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2005. Original data: Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946 [Archival Database]; World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

³⁴ See files at Planning and Zoning Department of the City of Annapolis.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1820

Joseph S.M. Basil Commercial Building (II)
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 12

Chain of Title

- 1696: Governor Francis Nicholson granted property
Act for Keeping Good Rules and Orders in the Porte of Annapolis
Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly, September 16-October 2, 1696
Liber LL 2 Pages 134-144
- Richard Benjamin survey for Francis Nicholson
- 1704: Thomas Bordley claimed ownership of property following Francis Nicholson's
departure to Virginia and destruction of land records
- July 1718: James Stoddert resurveyed for Thomas Bordley
- March 21, 1770: John Beale Bordley to Charles Wallace
Provincial Court Records
Volume 726
Liber DD 5 Folio 35
- March 20, 1771: Charles Wallace to Thomas Harwood
Provincial Court Records
Volume 726
Liber IB 3 Folio 16
- February 10, 1780: Thomas Harwood to Joseph Eastman and Lewis Neth
General Court of the Western Shore Records
Liber DD 6 Folio 444
- November 14, 1782: Joseph Eastman and Lewis Neth to Joseph Williams
General Court of the Western Shore Records
Volume 728
Liber WSG 12 Folio 638
- May 11, 1827: Lewis Neth, Trustee for James Williams, deceased, to John T. Barber
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WSG 12 Folio 638

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1820

Joseph S.M. Basil Commercial Building (II)
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 13

Unknown:	John T. Barber devised to son, John T. Barber of John and, brother, George Barber
January 5, 1836:	John T. and Isabella Barber to William Reaney Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WSG 20 Folio 492
November 21, 1848:	William Reaney to John T. Barber of John Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber JHN 3 Folio 619
	John T. Barber of John devised to Isabella Barber, wife, and children, John G. Barber and Susan Barber Griffith
April 12, 1859:	John G. and Margaret Barber to Isabella Barber One-third interest Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NHG 8 Folio 61
May 3, 1864:	Isabella Barber, Richard H. and Susan Griffith, heirs of John T. Barber, to J. Wesley Robinson Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NHG 12 Folio 287
November 14, 1865:	John G. Reaney, Attorney for William R. Barber, to J. Wesley Robinson Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NHG 13 Folio 532
December 22, 1865:	J. Wesley and Ellen Robinson to Harrison McNemar, Trustee Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber SH 1/GEG 1 Folio 135
December 22, 1865:	Harrison McNemar, Trustee, to Ellen Robinson Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber SH 1/GEG 1 Folio 136

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1820

Joseph S.M. Basil Commercial Building (II)
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 14

August 4, 1874: J. Wesley and Ellen Robinson to Harwood Iglehart
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber SH 9 Folio 2

October 27, 1874: Harwood and A. Owen Iglehart to Joseph S.M. Basil
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber SH 9 Folio 17

June 15, 1897: Joseph S.M. Basil to James M. Munroe, Trustee
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber GW 6 Folio 258

May 18, 1898: James. M. Munroe, Trustee, and J. Wirt Randall, Trustee for Estates of Richard
Swann, to Amelia G. Pinkney
Equity Case 2011: In the matter of the Trust Estate of Joseph S.M. Basil
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber GW 10 Folio 65

July 16, 1918: Ridgely P. Melvin, Attorney, to Joseph W. Trautwein
Equity Case 4303: In the Matter of the Sale of the Mortgaged Real Estate of
Amelia G. Pinkney
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber GW 149 Folio 113

July 11, 1928: Joseph W. and Carrie L. Trautwein to Jack and Ray Gottlieb
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber FSR 36 Folio 150

July 31, 1953: Jack Gottlieb, widower, to Samuel M. Ivrey, Trustee
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JHH 785 Folio 506

July 31, 1953: Samuel M. Ivrey, Trustee, to Stanley Gottlieb
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JHH 785 Folio 509

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1820

Joseph S.M. Basil Commercial Building (II)
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 15

December 17, 1954:	Stanley and Evelyn Gottlieb to Jack Gottlieb Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber JHH 892 Folio 494
April 29, 1965:	Jack Gottlieb bequeathed to Celia Gottlieb, widow, and Stanley H. Gottlieb Will Records of Anne Arundel County Liber GMN 4 Folio 296
November 8, 1967:	Celia Gottlieb, widow, Stanley H. Gottlieb, and Evelyn D. Gottlieb, to Louis M. Strauss, Trustee Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber MSH 2122 Folio 497
November 8, 1967:	Louis M. Strauss, Trustee, to Stanley H. and Evelyn D. Gottlieb Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber MSH 2122 Folio 500
May 7, 1969:	Stanley H. and Evelyn D. Gottlieb to F.L. Price and John Pool, trading as Congressional Enterprises Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber MSH 2265 Folio 200
May 7, 1969:	F.L. Price and John Pool, trading as Congressional Enterprises, to William B. and Rebecca M. Clatanoff Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber MSH 2265 Folio 201
December 12, 1990:	William B. and Rebecca M. Clatanoff to William B. and Rebecca M. Clatanoff Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber MMR 5234 Folio 509
July 3, 1992:	Rebecca M. Clatanoff bequeathed to Diane C. White and William B. Clatanoff, personal representatives of the Estate of Rebecca M. Clatanoff Estate Docket 27107 Will Records of Anne Arundel County Liber GMN, Jr. 7 Folio 212

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1820

Joseph S.M. Basil Commercial Building (II)
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 16

April 5, 1994:

Diane C. White and William B. Clatanoff, personal representatives of the Estate of Rebecca M. Clatanoff, deceased, to Diane C. White, William B. Clatanoff, Sr., and William B. Clatanoff, Jr., Trustees of the Rebecca M. Clatanoff Family Trust
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber MMR 6561 Folio 254

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AA-1820

- Baltz, Shirley V. *The Quays of the City: An Account of the Bustling Eighteenth Century Port of Annapolis*. Annapolis, Maryland: The Liberty Tree, Ltd, 1975.
- Doyel, Ginger. *Gone to Market: The Annapolis Market House, 1698-2005*. Annapolis, Maryland: The City of Annapolis, 2005.
- McIntire, Robert Harry. *Annapolis Maryland Families*. Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980.
- Papenfuse, Edward. *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805.*, Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975.
- Warren, Marion E. and Mame Warren. *The Train's Done Been and Gone*. Annapolis, Maryland: M.E. Warren, 1976.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property less than one acre
Acreage of historical setting 5.14 acres
Quadrangle name Annapolis

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The building at 32-34 Market Space is located on Parcel 841 as noted on Tax Map 52A. The building has been historically associated with this property since its construction sometime between 1885 and 1891 for Joseph S.M. Basil following a devastating fire that destroyed an existing building known as Factor's Row. Well before Factor's Row was constructed in 1771, the property was owned by Governor Francis Nicholson for use as his garden. It was first subdivided by Charles Wallace in March 1771.

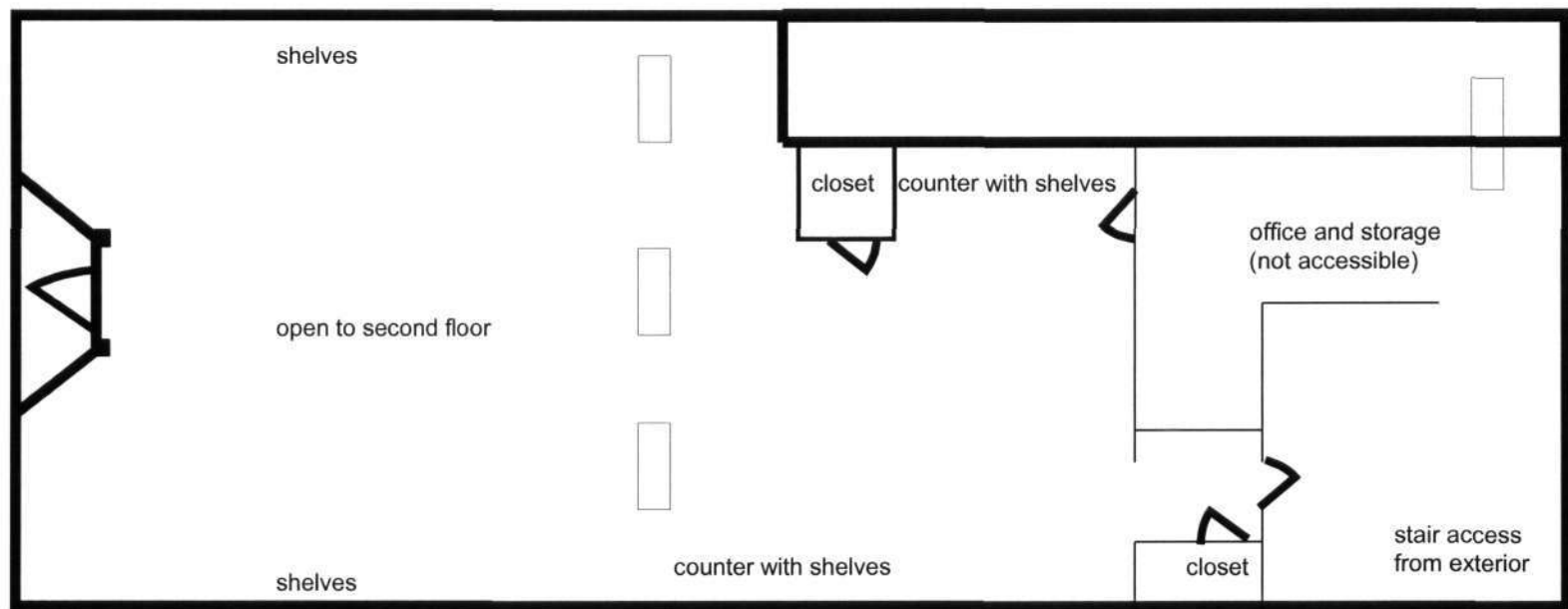
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Laura V. Trieschmann, Architectural Historian		
organization	EHT Traceries	date	May 2009
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, N.W.	telephone	202/393-1199
city or town	Washington	state	District of Columbia

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

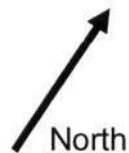
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



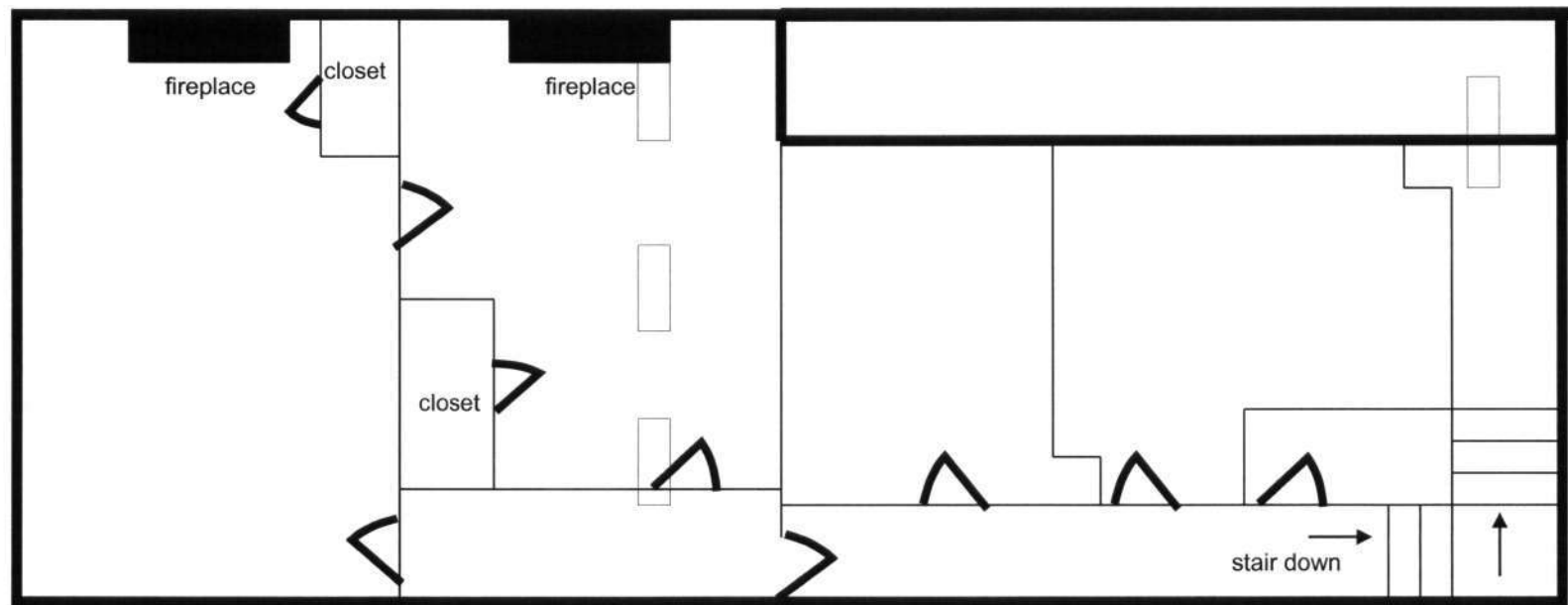
First Floor

Joseph S.M. Basil Commercial Building II (AA-1820)
32-34 Market Space, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County



Not to Scale

Drawn by EHT Tracerics, Inc.
August 2009



Third Floor

Joseph S.M. Basil Commercial Building II (AA-1820)
32-34 Market Space, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County



Not to Scale

Drawn by EHT Tracerics, Inc.
August 2009

AA-1820 32-34 MARKET SPACE ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND	Photographer: EHT Traceries Date: April 2009 Paper and Ink Type: Not printed
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1. AA-1820_2009-04-26_01.tif	First floor ceiling looking West
2. AA-1820_2009-04-26_02.tif	First floor looking SE
3. AA-1820_2009-04-26_03.tif	First floor looking NW
4. AA-1820_2009-04-26_04.tif	First floor looking West
5. AA-1820_2009-04-26_05.tif	First floor looking to second floor level looking SE
6. AA-1820_2009-04-26_06.tif	Third floor hall looking NW
7. AA-1820_2009-04-26_07.tif	Third floor entry detail SE room looking NW
8. AA-1820_2009-04-26_08.tif	Third floor SE room looking South
9. AA-1820_2009-04-26_09.tif	Third floor NW room looking South
10. AA-1820_2009-04-26_10.tif	Third floor chimney breast NW room looking SW
11. AA-1820_2009-04-26_11.tif	Third floor NW room looking West
12. AA-1820_2009-04-26_12.tif	Third floor entry threshold looking SW
13. AA-1820_2009-04-26_13.tif	Third floor ell looking SW
14. AA-1820_2009-04-26_14.tif	Third floor stairhead looking NW
15. AA-1820_2009-04-26_15.tif	Stair to first floor looking West
16. AA-1820_2009-04-26_16.tif	Third floor hall looking SE
17. AA-1820_2009-04-26_17.tif	Third floor entry detail ell looking SW
18. AA-1820_2009-04-26_18.tif	SE elevation looking North
19. AA-1820_2009-04-26_19.tif	SE elevation storefront looking West
20. AA-1820_2009-04-26_20.tif	SE elevation looking West
21. AA-1820_2009-04-26_21.tif	SE elevation cornice detail looking NW
22. AA-1820_2009-04-26_22.tif	SE elevation cornice detail looking North
23. AA-1820_2009-04-26_23.tif	NW elevation looking SE
24. AA-1820_2009-04-26_24.tif	SE elevation of ell looking SE
25. AA-1820_2009-04-26_25.tif	SE elevation looking NW



AA-1820

32-34 MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

STREETSCAPE, LOOKING NORTH

1 OF 12



AA-1820

32-34 MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION LOOKING NNW

2 OF 12



AA-1820

32-34 MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION LOOKING NW

3 OF 12



AA-1820
32-34 MARKET SPACE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
EHT TRACERIES
APRIL 2009
MARYLAND SHPO
ENTABLATURE, SOUTHEAST ELEVATION
LOOKING NW
4 OF 12



AA-1620

32-34 MARKET SPACE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

STOREFRONT, SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

LOOKING NW

5 OF 12



AA-1820

32-34 MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTHWEST ELEVATION, LOOKING SE

6 OF 12



AA-1820

32-34 MARKET SPACE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, LOOKING NW

7 OF 12



AA-1820

32-34 MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRAZERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR LOOKING SE

8 OF 12



AA-1820

32-34 MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRAILERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHRO

THIRD FLOOR HALL LOOKING NW

9 OF 12



AA-1820

32-34 MARKET SPACE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

THIRD FLOOR SE ROOM LOOKING SOUTH

10 OF 12



AA-1620

32-34 MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

THIRD FLOOR, NW ROOM LOOKING SOUTH

11 OF 12



AA-1820

32-34 MARKET SPACE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

THIRD FLOOR ELL. STAIR, LOOKING WEST
HALL

12 OF 12

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
21 STATE CIRCLE
SHAW HOUSE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: AA 596 AA-1820

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:

Zone/Easting/Northing

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

TOWN: Annapolis

LOCATION: 32-34 Market Space

COMMON NAME: Britches

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Comm Map 32 Par 348

OWNER: William D. & Rebecca Clatanoff

ADDRESS: 111 Market Street
Annapolis, MD 21401

ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:

Yes (X) No () Restricted ()

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local (✓) State () National ()

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Stone () Brick (X) Concrete () Concrete Block ()
2. Wall Structure
 - A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam () Balloon ()
 - B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick (X) Stone () Concrete () Concrete Block ()
 - C. Iron () D. Steel () E. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard () Board and Batten () Wood Shingle () Shiplap ()
Novelty () Stucco () Sheet Metal () Aluminum () Asphalt Shingle ()
Brick Veneer (X) Stone Veneer () Asbestos Shingle ()
Bonding Pattern: Other:
4. Roof Structure
 - A. Truss: Wood (X) Iron () Steel () Concrete ()
 - B. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Slate () Wood Shingle () Asphalt Shingle (X) Sheet Metal ()
Built Up () Rolled () Tile () Other:
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches () Towers () Cupolas () Dormers () Chimneys () Sheds () Ells ()
Wings () Other:

Roof Style: Gable (X) Hip () Shed () Flat () Mansard () Gambrel () Jerkinhead ()
Saw Tooth () With Monitor () With Bellcast () With Parapet () With False Front ()
Other:

Number of Stories: 3

Number of Bays: 3

Approximate Dimensions: 20 x 80

Entrance Location: Centered

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:

No Threat (X) Zoning () Roads ()
Development () Deterioration ()
Alteration () Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive () Negative ()
Mixed () Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-1820

AA 596

Good bracketed cornice with paired consoles, molded frieze band and jig sawn panels; first floor altered.

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

One of the three buildings that comprise Factors' Row, probably the most important group of structures in the historic district. Unrecognizable in its present state, the structure is now a minor example of Italianate Victorian commercial but has exceptional potential, critical to streetscape and the integrity of the Market Space.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane() Woodland() Scattered Buildings()
 Moderately Built Up() Densely-Built Up(✓)
 Residential() Commercial()
 Agricultural() Industrial()
 Roadside Strip Development()
 Other:

RECORDED BY:

Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Annapolis, Inc



DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983

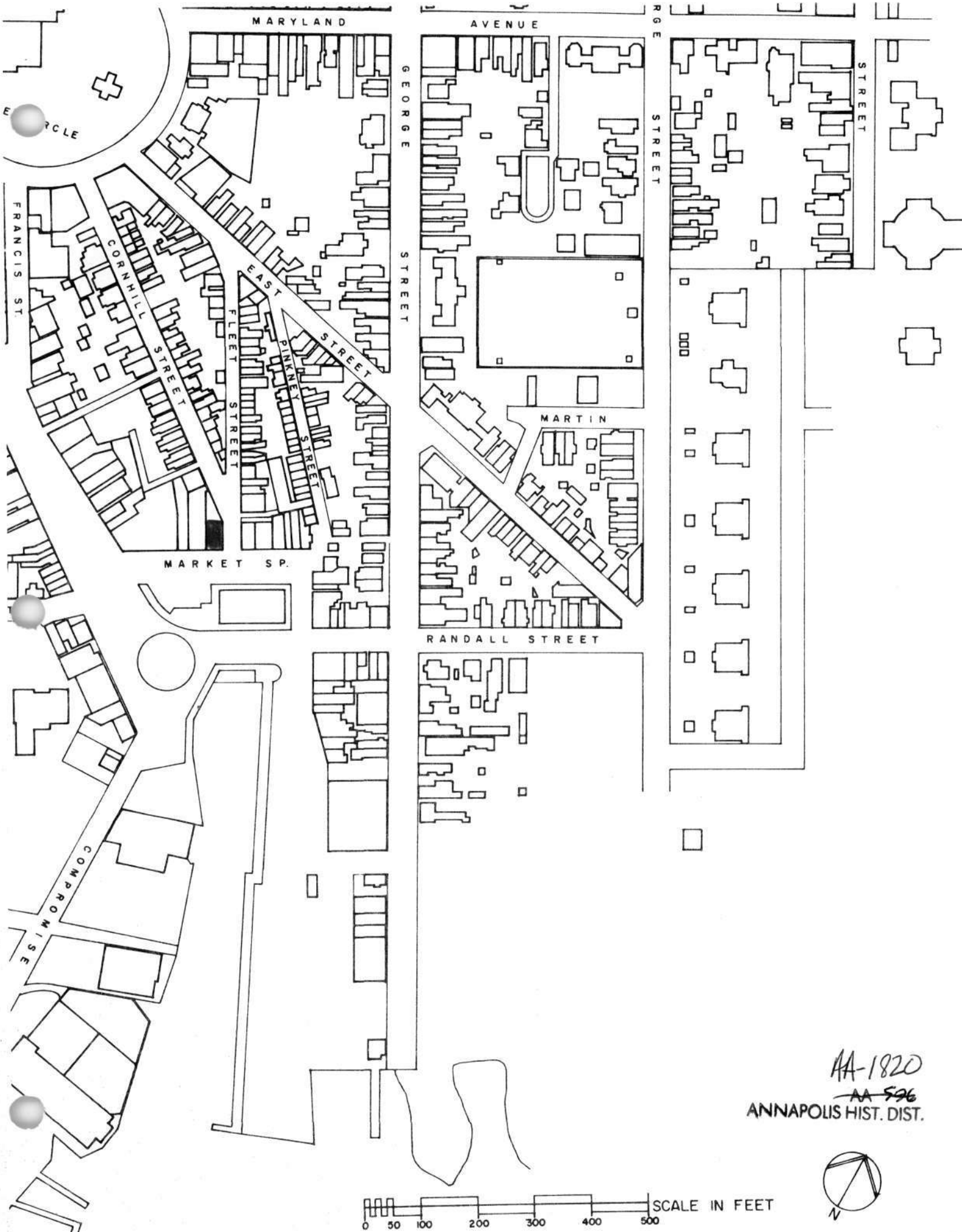
AA-1820
AA-596X

0205961211

Form 10-445
(5/62)

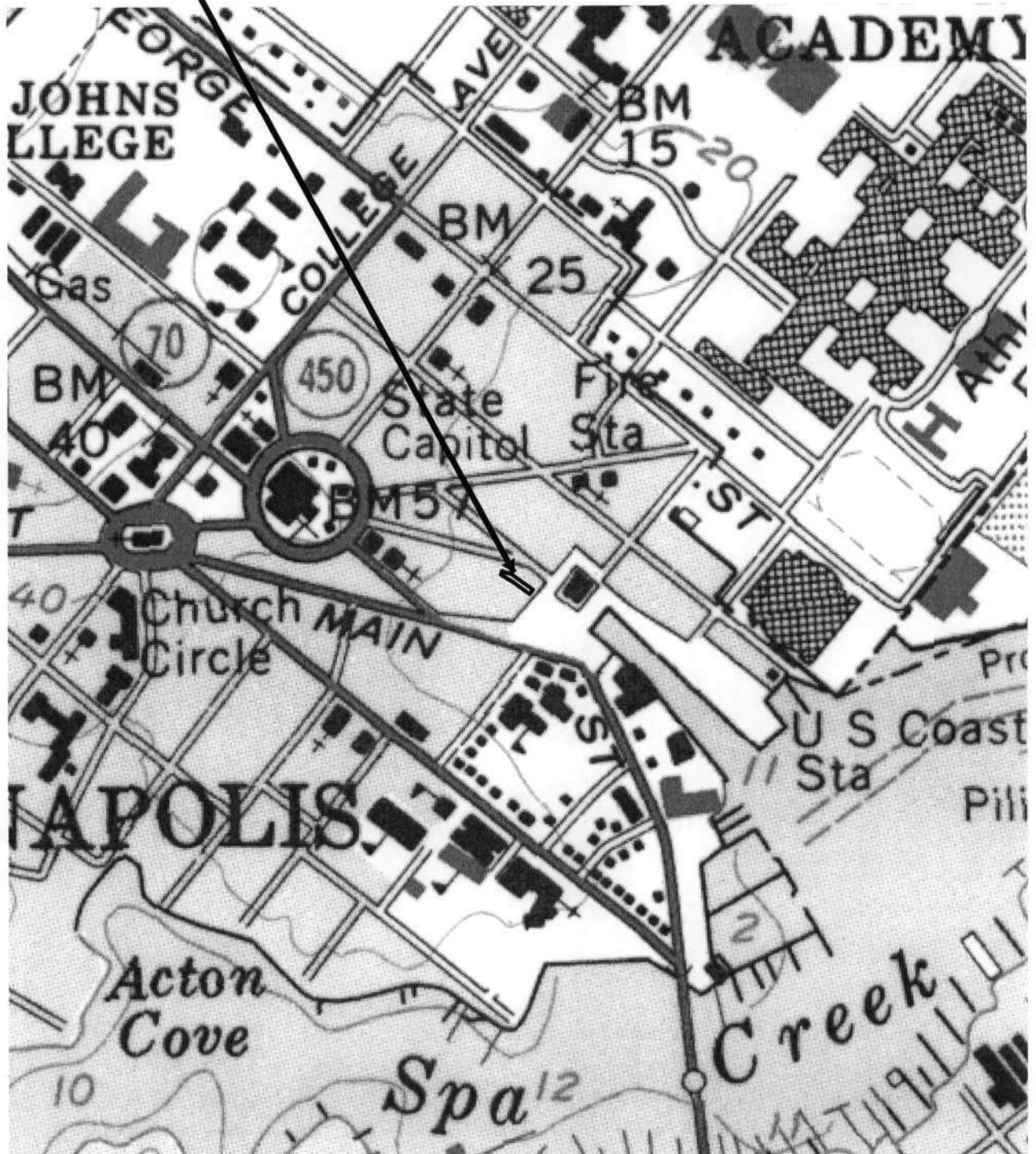
1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland COUNTY TOWN 26 VICINITY STREET NO. 28 - 34 Market Space ORIGINAL OWNER British Factors ORIGINAL USE Factors Houses PRESENT OWNER PRESENT USE 3 stores WALL CONSTRUCTION brick NO. OF STORIES three		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY 2. NAME The Factors Houses DATE OR PERIOD c. 1774 STYLE Victorian facade ARCHITECT BUILDER 3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC yes <p>The Factors were the important British merchants in Annapolis. Their houses were originally 4 adjoining homes, now a block of three stores. Their original appearance can be seen in the Sachse print of 1859. The four equal size bays had a small triangular pediment at each end. The buildings have undergone extensive Victorianization, however, earlier brickwork in splayed lintels and in belt courses is evident, especially on No. 28. No. 34 is fairly typical Victorian commercial with a heavy bracketed cornice. No. 30-32 has Victorian cornice and 6 sets of triple windows. No. 28 is least altered on Cornhill Street side and has nicest facade of long, shuttered 4/4 windows. All storefronts are later additions. Restoration would have to be a concerted effort on the part of various owners, however, it would be <u>very worthwhile</u>; it would primarily involve restoring the facades and roof line.</p>			
		Exterior good	
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional) 		7. PHOTOGRAPH	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. Historic Annapolis, Inc. Sachse Print Constance Werner		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William D. Morgan Columbia University New York City DATE OF RECORD July 17, 1967	

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE



AA-1820
AA-526
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.

AA-1820
Joseph S.M. Basil Commercial Building II
32-34 Market Space
Annapolis
Annapolis Quad



MALL

BRITCHES Great Outdoors

BRITCHES Great Outdoors

RO



AA-1820

~~AA-546~~

~~AA-1820~~

32-34 Market Space

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

NE Elevation/camera facing SW